I notice in the progress of this communication, that Col. Benten evinced unusual solicitude to confound the Missouri compromise and all other compromises of the kind, with the Wilmot Proviso. I attribute it in part, to a desire to screen himself from the odium of having voted for the Wilmot Proviso, by confounding it with other measures that were far less offensive but I said that there was another more powerful reason, which would be explained in the sequel. That reason was to shelter himself, if possible, against the charge of violating instructions, which he acknowledged to be above exception. If he could possibly establish that the Missouri compromise and the Wilmot Proviso were indentical, as he would have his constituents believe, to obey the one would be to obey the other. But I have shown that was impossible, and thus he is left, without the possibility of escaping the charge of disobeying them. With a few additional remarks, I shall close this

long communication. Col. Benton assigns devotion to the Union as his motive for taking the course he has; and by implication charges your's as being the side of disunion, and his and the abolitionists that of union. In this, he but follows the example of all who have betrayed you, or intend to betray you. It is so common, that it has become notorious, that a strong profession of attachment to the Union and condemnation of what is called the violence and ultraism of the South, accompanied by a volley of abuse of me, and the absence of all censore or condemnation of your assailants, are certain first opportunity to desert your cause. To these designs may be added another, -an appeal

to that portion of the farewell address of the Father of his country, quoted by Col. Benton, under circumstances which make its application apply to you, and not to those who assail you. I respond to every word it contains with a hearty amen. It is indeed deeply to be deplored, that parties should be designated by geographical position, and I regard whatev er party or individual may have caused it, as deserving of public reprobation. But to avoid geographical designation of parties, it is indispensable that each section of the Union should respect the rights of the others, and carefully abstain from violating them. Unless that is done, it will be impossible to avoid itaggression will, and ought to lead to resistance on the part of those whose rights are trampled upon and safety endangered. Sectional assault on one side and sectional resistance on the other, cannot fail to lead to sectional designation of parties. The blame and responsibility rightfully falls on the section that assails, and not that which repels assaults. Which, that is in the present case, admits of no doubt. The South has been on the defensive throughout, and home indignities and encroachments on its rights and safety with a patience upexampled, and yet she is basely charged with disunion, and the North lauded as its advocate. We must learn to disregard such unfounded and unjust charges, and manfully do our duty, to save both the Union and ourselves, if it can he done consistently with our equality and our safety : and if not, to save ourselves at all events. In doing so we should but follow the example of our Washington in the great struggle, which severed the union was ardently attached to that Union, struggled hard to preserve it by resisting the encroachments of Parliament on the old and established rights and privileges' of the Colonies; but the folly and infatuation of Parliament, and the vile machinations of tories among ourselves, rendered all his efforts and those of the patriots of his day, unavailing. The world knows the consequence. My sincere prayer is, that those who are encroaching on our rights-rights essential to our safety, and more solemnly guarantied than those of the Colonies, may, as well for their sakes as ours, profit by the example.

JOHN C. CALHOUN. Fort Hill, July 5th, 1849.

For the North Carolina Standard.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. MR. EDITOR: The Congressional Campaign progresses favorably in the Ninth District. At one time we thought that we should have to let the election go by default, but the righteous indignation of the good people of Northampton could stand it no longer. Numbers of the moderate and several decided democrats supported the election of Gen. Taylor, relying upon the pledge that his administration should e modeled after that of the "carly Presidents." But alas! what a mistake. Most solemn pledges are not only shamefully violated, but are gloried in. When the postmaster at Murfreesborough was proscribed, they thought that the axe of that moral murderer Collamer, had fallen by mistake; but when the amiable Pritchard was immolated at Elizabeth City, contrary to the expressed wishes of whigs and democrats, they found that they had been deceivedbut yet entertained hopes that old Zac would rise in his strength and shaking off the influences that cramped his benignity of heart, would restore the original order of things. That last hope has been bomed to disappointment. His vengeance has fallen upon the head of Erasmus Peterson, Esq., mail supported a large family from the proceeds of his salary, and after years of unremitting toil for the pub-lie he is turned off, as far as Whiggery is concerned,

of the condition of our country, the good people of Northampton have urged their young hampion, Gen. Person, to enter the lists and endeafor to retrieve its honor. Gen, Person has been through Martin County, where he is assured that he will get all that Col. Biggs, our late member received, and I think rather more, inasmuch as certain matters hat operated against the Colonel cannot affect him. learn that he has been in Bertie, where our friends are greatly encouraged, and notwithstanding the personal feeling that prevails in favor of Mr. Outlaw, (that feeling has already been greatly modified) our andidate will receive a very large vote. Mr. Outaw is regarded as occupying a false position-while he is regarded as a whig and an honest man, this administration is looked upon as a piebald concern, and niserably corrupt. If David Outlaw would throw off allegiance to the corrupt influences now wielding our chief executive power he might succeed-as he

In Hertford, every one is on the qui vive. At the first meeting of Messrs. Person and Outlaw in that County the democratic candidate was confronted by Kenneth Rayner of Wake County, and Smith, the whig senator and solicitor for the district, backed by Outlaw himself. But the discussion terminated so favorably to the democrats that Rayner was dumfounded; intending to support Outlaw, he and Smith were placed, by the expose of their votes in the last Legislature, directly in opposition to the whig candidate. It was a glorious day for the democracy of old Hertford-whiggery veiled its head in shame. How disgusting to think, Kenneth Rayner, a citizen of Raleigh, must leave his home to come down in the heat of a July sun to dictate to the good people of Heriford how they should vote! He felt it, and said clear account of the rail roads in operation in that before he left the ground that if he were forgiven this State. I commend it to your consideration. ume he would do so no more. Were I acitizen of that County I would ring it in his ears until he was sick of it. In Gates we shall do all that can be expected

of us. In August we are determined to retrieve our-

Gen. Person is very happy on the stump, ready in eply to the most tortuous questions thrust upon him in the most vexatious manner and in rapid succession; quick in repartee, calm, cool, and collected in the midst of intense excitement-more fortunate in priate conversation. Without some untoward accident If he continues to make as favorable an impression in Ninth District as redeemed and disenthralled. In Martin County a deputation of whig orators to Greensborough. I found too many familiar faces in that region to consider Mr. B's. an isolated case. foung champion; they were sustained by a packed tiew from Windsor. The whole host retired crestfallen and dejected. In Windsor, where Gen. Person had no friends to speak for him, before he was warm in his seat he was beset by a crowd, anxious to entrap m, but they found they had mistaken their man. landbills against him from the press of the Gladiator. erhaps the most certain indication of Whig defeat given in the perturbation that their leaders mani-

LETTER FROM GOV. SWAIN

CHAPEL HILL, July 18th, 1849. To Governor Morehead, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Salisbury Convention.

MY DEAR SIR: I left here in the stage on the eveing of the 10th ult., on a Southwestern tour, takning of the 10th uit., on a Southwestern tour, taking the Salisbury Convention in my way. I returned after an absence of 29 days on the 8th instant, having travelled about 1,550 miles—210 of which were along the stage route from Goldsborough to Charlotte, and 831 on the South Carolina and George Road was projected to run from Macon to Forsyth.

departure, which is only possible, three times in the week, and meet with no delay from any cause, you may arrive in Charlotte in three days and a half, or 84 hours. Your expenses will be, stage-fare from Goldsborough to Raleigh \$4 50—thence to Salisbury failed—its affairs went into Chancery and the Road was sold. It is now in new hands—has been completed and In tavern bills-dinner at Smithfield, 50 cents-a

supper 50, (if you get any)—breakfast in Salisbury 50—dinner in Concord 50—\$5. Making the aggregate expense \$23 for 210 miles stage travel, performed at the rate of less than 21 miles an hour, at the average expense of about 11

On the line of Rail Road referred to, I left Camden at 5 o'clock in the morning and arrived at Dalton at 7 the next evening, making 424 miles in 38 hours—returning, I left Dalton at 5 A. M., and the train arrived at Charleston the next day at 12 M., signs that he who utters them is ready to seize the making 407 miles in 31 hours. I paid for fare going and returning \$15—tavern bills and omnibus fare going and returning \$6,—making the aggregate expense \$21 for 831 miles rail road travel at the rate of 12 miles an hour, at the average expense of 2½ cents may be fairly put down at \$130,000.

These four Roads, together 520 miles in length, were

The result of the whole is simply this: You travel along the rout of the proposed Rail Road at a fifth of the speed, and at four times the expense in approaching the capital of your own State, that is required to take a Georgian or South Carolinian to his capital, or to any of the great commercial markets of these States. This journey from Goldsborough to Charlotte cost me \$23-the same distance in South Carolina and Georgia a fraction over \$5. I paid a tax therefore on this single jaunt of about \$18 for the omission of the government to provide a great highway for her citizens. I am not a very great traveller, but I pay considerably more than this sum for similar discomfort, delay, and exposure every year of my life. There are many citizens of North Carolina who pay a larger amount; and there is no one, enjoying the right of suffrage, who, though he may never enter a stage coach, or own an acre of land, does not pay a tax upon his sugar and his salt, his molasses, and his iron, that would excite to rebellion if imposed by the government for the avowed object of removing the evil.

Maj. Hinton, in his recent plain, practical illustrations of the advantages derived from the Raleigh and Gaston road, concludes his remarks in relation to the County of Granville with the following summary

"Then, Sir, not taking into the estimate the saving on Dry Goods, Hardware, and other articles of Merchandise which are daily arriving at the different Depots, and the variety of the smaller products of the farm that in like manner are exported, the ac-

ıe	rail-road stands thus:			
	Tobacco,	32,572	00	
	Wheat,	9,738	25	
	Salt,	3,502	-50	
C.	Lime,	525	00	
	Iron,	3,502	50	
	Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, san			
		and the same		

Nett gain to the people of Gran-\$53,342 75 ville alone of So, in proportion, are Franklin, Warren and other counties benefitted; and if the estimate be extended West, as you go up the country, so the profit in-

This sum of \$53,342 75, it must be recollected, is an addition of that amount, not to the gross, but to the nett profit of the citizens of Granville. Permit the road to go down and the nett annual income will be diminished to the same extent. \$53,342 75 will pay the interest on nearly \$100,000, and if the road roes down, that amount of wealth goes with it. The \$18 lost by me in a travel of 210 miles, represents \$300 of capital; and I would be just as well off in the world if I had \$300 invested in the stock of the proposed road should it barely support itself, and not yield a stiver for dividend. What is true with respect to me in this particular, is true in relation to all others similarly situated; and what is true in respect to the County of Granville, is not less true in regard to the entire range of Counties to be penetrated by this road.

"None are so far from market as those who have nothing to sell." Build your road if you can-the country produces nothing for market but "apples and feathers." Be it so-the staples of Massachusetts have been stated to be "ice and granite." She is not destitute of markets and merchandize, nevertheless. A distinguished foreigner looking with intense agent on the Petersburg Rail Road—a man whose interest not long since, from the observatory, on her praise is in the mouth of every one. Mr. Peterson State House, expressed the opinion that no where else upon the globe could one, with the naked eye, look down upon the habitations of 150,000 persons possessed-of equal wealth, intelligence, comfort and sources of enjoyment. Georgia has discovered along her road many mar-

ketable commodities heavier than feathers, and more indestructible than apples. Proceeding from Dalton to Kingston, in a section of country where the soil is thin, fuel cheap, and limestone abundant, the traveller is reminded of the lime kilns which line the bluffs on the Hudson. There the lime finds an easy descent to the boat in the river, and here into the freight ear. In the neighborhood of Marietta in a poor soil, covering excellent clay,* brick yards are found in such immediate proximity to the road that the brick may be almost transferred by hand from the kiln to the car. At the Stone Mountain, one of the greatest natural curiosities in the Union, along the base of which a channel for the road has been cut for a considerable distance through solid stone, I was surprised to see a granite obelisk about the size of the monument erected by the Trustees of the University to the memory of the late President Caldwell, standing within ten feet of me. The site chosen for this memorial of departed greatness struck me as a singular one, and I naturally enquired " whose mon- the M. E. Church, in the following order, viz: ument is this ?" " Any one's who chooses to buy,' was the answer-" the price is \$275." We have all these raw materials within our borders, and we have moreover a country of no small extent. The vallies of the Yadkin and Catawba, certainly equal in fertility, and in every thing else, but convenience to market, the most favored section of Georgia.

I have chosen in this brief note, rather to suggest than discuss subjects seemingly trivial, and yet not unworthy the consideration of a patriotic statesman. I may, if I find time, venture upon graver topics in a subsequent communication. The enclosed article cut from a Georgia newspaper, presents a short and

I am, with great respect, Your ob't serv't. D. L. SWAIN.

. One of these is the property of our friend B. me years since a plain, modest, and unobtrusive member of the House of Commons from the county of Rutherford. Finding no prospect of adequate remuneration for patient industry in his native State, he removed to Georgia, and has for the last five years labored with diligence and success in his present vocation in the immediate vicinity of this beautiful and thriving village. When howan and the lower Counties, you may set down I first knew Marietta, less than ten years ago, it consisted of some dozen rude tenements. It is now quite equal

[From the Savannah Republican, June 13th.] RAIL ROADS IN GEORGIA. The enterprize of the people of Georgia unostentatiously displayed, constructing the splendid lines of Rail Road now in operation, has astonished our brethren of the Northern and South-West-Poiled in their public attacks they now fulminate ern portions of the Union. In Rail-Road reports, in the public journals, in the letters of intelligent travellers, every where, do we find evidence of the high estimation in which our State is held ... We would not boast at this est, and their policy is to embody in every county state of things; rather would we seek to show what yet their strength to oppose Gen. Person. The peole see it, and disapprove it.

SUNSBURY.

is wanting to perfect the system of internal communication, so that the people of every quarter of our domain cloumn.

We propose in a few brief articles to give a account of the Roads now in operation—how I

at what cost to shew what lines are projected : constructed, and what will probably be their in and then to exhibit a plan by which the State can, at very trifling expense, complete a system of so general ben-efit that for a generation yet to come, no further outlay of

gia Railroad, viz: from Camden, South Carolina to Dalton, Georgia, 494 miles, returning from Dalton, Georgia, to Charleston, S. C., 407 miles.

Along the line of our proposed Rail Road from Goldsborough to Charlette, the stages run tri-weekly. If you reach Goldsborough precisely at the hour of department of the control old. It is now in new hands-has been completed and in operation for near three years, and is doing a splendid day's board in Raleigh \$1 50—supper at Moring's 50 business. A million of dollars was lost to the people by —breakfast at Holt's 50—dinner in Greensborough 50, Road worth over a million of dollars—on any outlay of not much over half a million. We shall consider the cost of the Road, 101 miles in length, at \$1,500,000. The Georgia Rail-Road from Augusta to Atlanta, 171

miles, was finished about three years ago. It has a branch of 40 miles in length to Athens. It has cost, in round numbers with all its equipments, \$3,500,000.

The Central Road from Savannah to Macon, 1941 miles, was finished five years ago. . Its cost from first to last, with all its equipments, may be placed at \$3,000,-

The Memphis Branch Rail-Road, seventeen miles long from Kingston on the Western and Atlantic Rail-Road, to Rome at the head of the Coosa River, has been finished within the last year. We do not know its cost, but it

built entirely by individual and city corporation subscrip tions. Not a dollar was ever advanced to either of the Companies by the State.

The Western and Atlantic Road, 149 miles in length from Atlanta to Chattanooga, on the Tennèsses River in the State of Tennessee, was opened to Dalton, 100 miles, about two years ago, and will be opened to Chattanooga on or about the 1st day of November next. Then will Georgia have a line of Rail-Road from Savannah to the Tennessee River of 432 miles-and a line from Augusta of 171 miles, besides the branches to Athens and Rome. These lines will; in a brief period, be extended through the Mashville and Chattanooga Road to Nashville.

The Western and Atlantic Road has been built by the State out of the Public Treasury. All the citizens of the State, therefore, have contributed in equal proportion to the erection of this great Road—an everlasting monu-Its cost; with equipments, when completed, may be placed at the sum of \$4,000,000.

Thus have six hundred and sixty miles of Rail-Road been constructed and equipped within the last fifteen years at a cost of \$12,000,000, two thirds of which amount have been furnished by individual enterprise and exertion, and one-third by the State.

Of the skill and perseverance displayed in these truly great works, or of the effects of the Roads on the prosperity of the people, we need not say a word. The Roads neither "abused" Mr. Stanly, nor "taken" our shall speak for themselves.

columns of figures in the Tables appended to Governor count in the County of Granville for her savings by Swain's letter in our last paper, renders their re-publica- to Congress; and if that be "abuse," the Newbernian tion in a corrected form indispensable.

We will not regret the error, if the second exhibition of the remarkable facts, presented by this brief array of figures, shall attract any fair proportion of the consideration they deserve.

		TA	BLE NO.	1.	1 67 FT
Aggregate Revenue.		Counties	Tax on Land and Town Property:		
1837.		1847.		1837.	1847.
\$ 2,825	62		N Han.	\$ 747 84	\$1,460 45
1,006	40	1,399 5	Duplin,	368 89	488 42
1,011	02	1,401 90	Sampson,	309 03	541.80
1,332	69	1,758 95	Wayne,	610 49	757 82
918	55	1,053 93	Nash,	. 347 97	354 76
2,286	71		Edgecomb	1,020 34	1,141 61
2,171	.51		Halifax,	892 92	925 98
A	F (1)				

TABLE No 2.

Aggregate Revenue:		Counties.	Tax on Land and Town Property.	
1837.	1847.	Counties	1837.	1847.
\$ 1,698 9	\$ 1,645 05	Chatham,	\$ 634 20	
2,592 8	2,912 19	Orange,	1,050 26	1,264 18
1,840 3		Guilford,	793 71	918 70
1,255 4		Davidson,	566.08	654 02
1,390 3			596 28	593 45
914 6		Cabarrus.	408 51	479 82
\$9.692 5	\$10,29037		\$4,049 04	84,621 15

Notes-The average increase of general Revenue in all the Counties in the State, from 1837 to 1847, was 16 per cent, and the increase of Tax on Real Estate in like manner, 20 per cent. The average increase of general Revenue in the Rail

Road Counties (No. 1.) was 24 per cent .- on Real Estate The average increase of general Revenue in the great central Counties (No. 2,) was in general Revenue less han 7, on Real Estate 14 per cent. The Rail Road Counties (No. 1,) exceed the average

of the State in general Revenue 8 per cent .- on Real Esncrease of the State, in aggregate Revenue, 9 per cent.

-in tax on Real Estate 6 per cent. The Rail Road Counties (No. 1.) stand to the central Counties (No. 2,) in the average increase of aggregate

Revenue as 24 to 7, and in the average increase of tax on Real Estate as-32 to 14. The cost of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road was about \$1,500,000. The assessed value of Real Es-

tate in the Rail Road Counties in 1847 exceeded that of 1837 nearly \$2,500,000. * PROGRAMME

Of the Temperance Celebration in the City of Raleigh, for August 11, 1849. The Sons of Temperance will assemble in their Hall at 9 o'clock, A. M., and march in Procession to

Section of Cadets. Officers and Members of Phonix Division. Officers and Members of Concord Division. Officers and Members of Visiting Divisions. Officers and Members of the Grand Division,

The Rev'd Chaplains. Readers and Orators of the Day. Arrived at the Church, the Procession will enter in

The exercises will consist of vocal Music, the Delivery of several Temperance Addresses, and the presentation of a Banner to Concord Division by-the Young Ladies of the Raleigh Female Classical Inst. An informal meeting will be held at the Hall on the Evening previous, at which visiting Brethren are and we have no doubt they will produce a decided

invited to be present. ED. YARBROUGH, JR., Chief Marshal.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA. NEW YORE, July 27. There were 205 cases and

66 deaths from cholera reported to-day. Ригалегрија, July 27. То-day we have 34 cases nd 8 deaths from cholera reported.

Sr. Louis, July 25. The cemeteries on Monday reported 64 interments, of which 31 were from chelera, and 33 from other diseases. On Thursday the report was 35 interments, 19 from cholera and 16 from other diseases. To-day, the interments for the 24 hours ending noon numbered 28, of which 23 were from cholera, and 26 from other diseases.

CINCINNATI, July 26, 46 interments are reported for the 24 hours ending noon to-day, by our cemete-ries—15 of cholera, and 31 of other diseases.

EFFECTS OF THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK. The union of the Democracy in the various counties in New York, is already producing consternation among the Whigs. A single union meeting in Coordage county has effectually put an extinguisher upon the Syracuse Daily Journal, the only daily whig paper in the county. Press on the Virginia, for the purpose of recruiting his health.

WORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1849.

A WORD TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS. We beg leave to offer our acknowledgments to those of our subscribers in the Eastern portion of the State, who have so promptly responded to the calls made upon them by our Agents, Mr. Israel E. James and Mr. John Collins. We have prepared and sent our accounts for the West to Mr. James for collection; and we hope those who may be waited upon in that section of the State will also give us an earnest of their approbation, and thus enable us to serve them with increased energy and means. We have thousands of dollars due us, for which we have labored during the past five or six years, and which, as a general rule, constitute our profits. Many owe as for four, five, and even six years-twelve, fifteen. and eighteen dollars; and instead of transmitting the money to us by letter, as we think they ought to do. we have to send a Collector to their doors-and thus, after losing all interest on the amount realized, we have also to pay the Collector twenty per cent. for his trouble and labor. We mention this in no fault-finding spirit. We merely state the fact, with the belief that nothing more is necessary. Subscribers to newspers should bear in mind that the Editor not only taxes his energies daily to please and serve them, but that he pays cash for every thing he uses; and also, that while a few dollars, which they may owe him, may seem to be a small affair to them, yet in the aggregate they are of the first importance, in a pecuniary sense, to him.

Our subscribers-in this and other States-can pay up at any time they choose, without risk and with but little trouble. All a subscriber has to do is to send the money to us by letter, at our risk; and in his next paper after the money comes to hand, he will find his receipt, which will show the time from which and to which he has paid. No fear of losses by the Mails need be indulged. We have not lost altogether in this way, during the time we have been in business, as much as ten dollars.

Our thanks are due to those of our patrons who have paid up promptly, year by year, or who have shown their readiness at all times to comply with our terms. We are glad to say that we have many ment of the wisdom and liberality of the State Legislature, such. We can assure them, in all sincerity, that " nothing herein contained" is intended for them.

> THE NEWBERNIAN-MR. STANLY. The Newbernian charges the Standard with having abused." Mr. Stanly, and also with having "drawn its electioneering matter" and "taken its cue" from the Washington Union. No such thing. We have "cue." We have held up Mr. Stanly to the people question, and have warned them against sending him can make the most of it.

But from what source does the Newbernian take ils cue? Has it not, like the Raleigh Register, been copying in its Editorials from a secret Whig Circular, prepared in Washington City by Truman Smith, and designed to prove a "Coalition" between the Domocrats and Abolitionists? Answer the question-guilty or not guilty?

The Newbernian complains about "abuse," and yet in the next breath it talks about " old Ritchie," and characterizes that venerable man and pure patriot, as "the arch old hypocrite"! We leave the public to determine who is the "hypocrite" and who deals in "abuse." The Newbernian ought to have a pewter medal for its honesty, with Mr. Stanly's "pictur" on one side, and the Constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso demonstrated on the other; and then the paper itself ought to be sent to Paris, and be preserved by Mr. Vattemare in the North Carolina alcove, as the handsomest and most perfect specimen extant of " all the intelligence and all the decency."

The Register asks us to "venture a guess" as to isiana vote some time during the Fall. what will be the course of Gen. Cass in the Senate on the Wilmot Proviso. Gen. Cass, we can have no doubt, will resign his seat rather than vote for the measure, and leave it to the Governor of Michigan to appoint some one in his stead, who, will carry out the wishes of the Legislature in this regard. But what Rome.

will Mr. Clay do? Will he vote for this measure? Gen. Cass and Judge Douglas are both against this Proviso, and neither of them will ever vote for it. Can the Register say as much for any Whig in the free States? Will there be even one of its own party from the free States in the next Congress, who will vote for the Missouri Compromise ?

The Richmond Times, a Whig paper, publishes the whole of Mr. Calhoun's reply to Col. Benton, and The central Counties (No. 2,) fall below the average thanks the former "for the service he has rendered our cause, by demonstrating the illegalify and injustice of the Wilmot Proviso." How does that take with Times ? The truth is, the Register, in admitting the Constitutionality of that Proviso stands almost soli- Liverpool was still dall. tary and alone among Southern newspapers, while upon this point many even of the Northern journals are against it. But Mr. Senator Badger is with it. and that, we suppose, is sufficient.

> The letter from Poland, in another column, addressed to Mr. John Rosemond or Kwiatkowski, of this vicinity, will be read with interest. The eloquence of the broken-hearted but brave old man, as he describes the desolation of his country, is most touching. There is no hope for Poland but in the struggles of Hungary. May the God of nations make Kossuth the Washington of Europe; and may victory still attend the banner of his country, until Russia shall have been driven back and both Hungary and Poland restored to their ancient independence!

Stone and McCollum's Circus, we are requested o state, will visit this City in the course of a week or two. Several valuable additions, we learn, have been made to the Troupe since they were here last; sensation. The ubiquitous John Smith (John W.)

Esq. of that place delivered an Oration on the 18th ultime, commemorative of the life and eminent services of Ex-President Polk. Mr. Stevenson's effort is spoken of by both the Republican and Newbernian as every way worthy of the occasion.

We are requested to state that the election for Ma-

A new Postoffice has been established in Warren County, by the name of Arcola-Samuel T. Alston, Esq., Postmaster.

Henry Clay is on a visit at the Sulpher Springs, He is said to look very feeble.

AUGUST ELECTIONS—CONGRESSIONAL.

We have, with considerable labor, prepared the following list of the candidates for Congress in the States holding their elections in August next and added in each district the majority given last November. These States are entitled to 49 members, and sent to the last Congress 26 democrats and 23 whigs, (hough General Taylor received majorities in 27 districts, and General Cass in but 22. Should the elections result now as then, the republicans would-lose four and the federalists gain four; but we shall be disappointed (notwithstanding the "swelterings" of the "Good Lord, good devil" sensator from Connecticut) if our friends do not just reverse the figures, and gain four, whilst the administration lose four. The House would then stand 102 democrats, 102 whigs, and 10 free-soilers; leaving 17 members still to be chosen from soilers; leaving 17 members still to be chosen from the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland,

bers.	the second second second
NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—Ele- Dist. Dem. Whigs.	ction 2d August.
T. L. Clingman	, Tay's m. 4,240
J. P. Caldwell,	do 2,641
3. G. W. Caldwell, E. Deberry,	
4. T. W. Keen, A. H. Shepperd,	do 2,495
5. A. W. Venable, H. K. Nash,	Casa's m. 241
6. J. R. J. Daniel; W. J. Clarke,	do 2,888
7. W. S. Ashe, David Reid,	do 2,891
8. W. K. Lane, Edward Stanly,	Tay's m. 1,031
9. T. J. Person, D. Outlaw,	do 1,086
TENNESSEE.—Election 2d 1)ist. Dem. Whigs.	August.
1. A. Johnson, N. G. Taylor,	Cass's m. 146
2. W M. Cocke, 3. T. C. Lyon, J. M. Anderson,	Tay's m. 3,536 do 793
4. J. H. Savage, S. Turney,	Cass's m. 1,080
E C W Inner	1. 9000

2.	W M. Cocke,	Tay's m. 3,536
3. T. C. Lyon,		do 793
4. J. H. Savage,		C 1 000
S. Turney,	\$ 1000	Cass's m. 1,080
5. G. W. Jones,	Treat only should	do 3,283
6. J. H. Thomas,	F. Buchagan,	do 1,012
7.		Tay's m. 2,565
8. A. Ewing.		do 1,211
9. Gen. Harris,	termination and and and an	Cass's m. 632
	J. W. Harris,	Tay's m. 353
11.	C. Williams,	do 2,924
ACARAS	AElection 6th A	nonst.
Dist. Dem.	Whigs	Protection Concerns
	W. J Alston,	Toy's m. 1 302
2.	H W. Hilliard,	-1
	J. L. Pugh,	{ do 1,488
9 8 W. Harris	J. S. Hunter,	do 629
4. S. W. Inge,		do 251
5. D. Hubbard,		974.000
E. A. O'Neal,	W. B. Wood,	Cass's m. 1,461
6. W. R. W. Cob		
J. Clemens,		do 4,025
7. F: W. Bowden		, do 511
March 2000 PERSON THE STORY	ACCURATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	HALLEY MAN WAS A SUPERIOR OF THE SECOND STATE
	Election 6th Au	gust.
Dist Dem.	Dealth of Designations	W 0 100
1. D. S. Kaufmar	by the control of the control of	Cass's m. 2,106
2. T. Pillsbury,	THE PARTY OF THE	do ' 3,031
V. E. Howard,		
	KY Election 6th A	lugust.
Dist. Dem	Whigs.	18:113-210 (17-10-12)
I. Linn-Boyd,		Cass's m. 1,198
2 R L Clark	F. T. Labouton	Tar'a m 2 021

6.	D. Breck,	do 4,269-	
Consultant Self-ultration	A. White,		
7. N. Lane,	H. Marshall,	do 1,898	
8. S F. J. Trabuon	C. S Morehead	do 2,097	
9. J. C Mason,	J. B. Huston,	do 1,095	
0. R. H Stanton.	J P. Gaines	do - 308.	
INDIANA	-Election 6th A	ugust.	
Dist. Dem.	Whigs.		
1. N. Albertson,	E Embree,	Cass's m. 555	
2. C. L. Dunbam,	W. M Dunn,	- do 400	
3. J. L Robinson,	Jos Robinson,	do plu. 415	
4 compared in The	S. W. Parker,	7 m 1 00m	
ALL STREET, ST	G. W. Julian, fr	Tay's m 1,027	
5. W. J. Brown,	W. Herod,	Case's m. 974	
6. W. A. Gorman,	J. S. Watts,	do 643	
7.	E W MeGaugh	cy, Ts m. 1,097	
a a Commencial con		1 8 m. 1,001	
8. J. E. McDonald,		Gass's m. 41	ĺ
9. G. N. Fitch	W. Wright,	do plu. 262	
O A. J. Harlan	D Kilgore	do 1492	

F. McLean,

4. G. A. Caldwell, A. Buckner,

Washington Union. Governors are also to be chosen in Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, and Indiana. In Tennessee Gen. Trousdale, the hero of three wars, is the Democratic candidate against Neill S. Brown, the Whig incumbent; and in the three other States Democrats will of course be elected. The States of Massachusetts, to the established Church, to pray for our "good Rhode Island, Maryland, Ohio, Mississippi, and Lou- Emperor" and his family. But I love you for one

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS, The late Foreign News is interesting. The French surrendered. - The Pope, it is said, is to return to

against Russia and Austria with indomitable energy. Dembinski, it is stated, with 80,000 men, had attacked the Russian General Paskiewitch, with 110,000 men, and gained signal advantages. He was in hot pursuit of Paskiewitch, after having defeated him, and Kossuth was appealing to the people in all quar-

ters to rise in arms and cut off the invaders.

vanced ad per pound; and sales were rapidly going on. - We observe, as the result of this intelligence the Raleigh Register? Is that paper wiser than the by the Europa, that Cotton has advanced } cent per pound in New York. The market for breadstuffs at

In this City, on the 24th inst., in the 55th year of her age, Miss Margaret P. Tredwell, daughter of the late Samuel Tredwell, of Edenton. In her character, the gentle attributes of her sex were so nicely blended with the meek graces of Christianity, that her friends could desire no other record of her excellence, or society prononnce a higher eulogy upon her memory, than a simple recital of her "living actions." "God's peace be-with

On the 3d., inst., of Cholera, at Louisville Ky., Dr. David G. Outlaw, of Franklin county, N. C., aged about 28 years, son of Dr. Joseph B. Outlaw of the same place. He had been on a visit to Memphis, and was returning home, when he was stricken down in a strange land. It is consoling to his friends to know that he had with him his family and a friend to administer to him in his last Memphis Herald. At Ashland, Granville County, North Caroling, on

mo, Mr. Levi Whitted, in the year of his age. The deceased, though too young to

and father, and a humane master. Peace to his ashes!

He was an honest man-that "noblest work of God."

To the Citizens of Raleigh. TATHEREAS, The President of the United States VV has, by Proclamation, recommended the observance of Friday, the 3d day of August as a day of fasting, jor General, appointed to be held in this Brigade on Friday next, has been postponed by Gen. Littlejohn until Saturday the 18th day of August.

humiliation, and of prayer to Almighty God, on account of the fearful pestilence now pervading our country; I have thought it proper, in compliance with the request of several citizens, to recommend earnestly to the citizens of Raleigh a proper observance of that day; and to this end, that their several stores and places of business be closed, and as far as possible all secular business be sus-pended; and that, assembling ourselves together at the various places of public worship, we do acknowledge, as becomes a Christian people, the providence of God in his dealings with nations as well as individuals.

Raleigh, July 30th, 1849.

WM. D. HAYWOOD, Intendant,

My DEAR Son: I take my per in my trembling hand to inform you that I am spared to this present day—thanks be to God for his mercies and guidance Ohio, Mississippi, and Louisiana, out of which the democrats should, and we think will, elect 12 memmay have left that State of North Carolina, from which, seven years ago, you wrote to your uncle. He sent your letter to me by a merchant Jew from the City of Warsaw. You say the reason you did not address this letter to me was your fear that our " good government" would punish me for sending you to our army in 1830; but, my dear child, I have been punished already. I was flearly three months in chains and under heavy guard; but I proved that I only sent you to the Military School to Katish in 1825, before the Revolution in 1829-and by the influence of friends I got clear. Many unfortunate fathers, however, are still growning to this day in dungeous, on account of their sone and for disobedi-

ence to our "good Emperor."

We took you for lost, until we read your letter.

We could hardly believe, until your letter informed us, that you were among the free people of America-free and happy under the open heavens. I rejoided at the precious news. It bathed my wrinkled cheeks in tears, and those who listened to me reading it remained in gloomy silence. You say that after many troubles, two year's imprisonment in Austria, and perils by land and sea, you found protection in the land of Washington. Washington! That great man was not only the Father of your adopted country, but we feel here that he is the Father of all the world. His history is forbidden to be read in our houses, under penalty of two month's imprisonment; but he lives in our hearts, and the world has begun to follow him, saying, "there in America people live without Emperors, Kings, and Princes, and why do we want them here?" It seems to me that a kind Providence provided, long in advance, that same land of Washington as a refuge for our unfortunate sons, when he sent Kosciusko and others to assist in crushing the

yoke of English power. I will give you my reason for not answering your letter immediately. By the Ukase of our "good Emperor" all communication is forbidden with the Polish exiles in America, unless our letters praise the Emperor, and say how good and kind he is to us; but before I would ever appear to praise that tyrant and write false letters, I determined to wait for better times. And now, when every thing is changing here, I write. This tyrant Nicholas has snatched the infants from their mother's breasts, and sent them away, so that they may forget that they are born Poles. He has prohibited our language, abolished our schools, forced our daughters to marry his sole diers, and carried away all our ancient relies to Russia. do . 2,635 He has put us under large taxes, and filled our cities, towns, villages, and houses with his cruel soldiers; and now he forces us to call him a good Father, and he thinks, we will soon forget our names forever-But notwithstanding all this, our country's hour has not passed yet. He employs fifteen thousand spins to watch our movements; but in spite of his mean and sneaking police, we have secret communication with the Hungarians, and we are sending our young men daily to their assistance. I hope still to see the day when I shall unbury my rusty sword, and wash it in the blood of our oppressors. We are sworn to vengeance. Old and young, women and children, all are preparing for the conflict, and before many years you shall hear. When your country calls you, you must return. Tell the brave young Americans not to let distance frighten them from our sides, but let them give us a brotherly hand; and if they should fall in our defence, our daughters will kneel on their graves, plant flowers upon them, and sprinkle them with their tears, saying "the winds that blow on the tops of the trees carry my sorrow

You say you have settled in North Carolina, and hat you enjoy the same privileges as American citizens do. We are far from that here. We are nothing but poor slaves. You say that in America the people have different societies and denominations, and that every one worships God in his own way and speaks what he pleases. Very different with us. We are afraid of our shadows. We are forced thing, my boy, that you preferred a home among foreigners rather than submit here to the despotic yoke. Here the chain always jingles in our ears; but we trust that God will yet turn His holy face upon us-that by his power our scattered sons may are at length in Rome, the people of that City having return to their old fathers, and the strongest throne on earth be shaken to pieces. You have read the history of your country. You know that whenever any nation has struggled for liberty, we have fought The Hungarians continue to carry on thier struggle for them and left them free; there is no spot on the earth where Polish blood has not been spilt. And what have we received in return? Nothing but good wishes. Look at the French. When they wanted us to fight for them, we went. From the beginning, in the battles of Jenna, Marengo, Wagram, Austerlitz, Leipsic, Dresden we were with them, and with them alike in victory and death. We stood by them to the last at Waterloo, and even to the end at St. Helena we were by him; but when in 1838 with The Irish people are still suffering horribly from our fields soaked in blood, and covered with the dead of our sons and daughters, we asked them to help At Liverpool, on the 14th July, Cotton had ad- us, we received nothing from them but "vivala Polone." That is all we had for our blood. And what are they doing now? Fighting among themselves like fools, and the world laughing at them. Up to our latest dates from Hungary, by our se-cret advices, there were ten thousand of our countrymen under Generals Bem! Dembinski, and young Radziwell, Gen. Bem has received, for his bravery, a diamond taken out from the Hungarian crown.

I must end this letter. Though in your early years you vanished from me, you are always on my mind. Return to me. This old house shall be open to you, and shall be yours; and you will find enough for yourself, your wife, and the rest. If you will come, and have no money for your voyage, let me know, and I will send it you. And then, resting on the banks under the shade of the old trees, we will surround-you, and listen to your history and your troubles among foreigners. Your affectionate Father,

JACOB KWIATKOWSKI.

Cherry Hill Male Institute. NEAR MILTON, N. C.

MALE Classical School under the above title will be opened on Monday the 23d instant at Cherry Hill, three fourths of a mile from Milton on the road leading to the Red House, under the management of the Wednesday the 3rd day of May last, in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. Lucy F. Mitchell, the amiable and affectionate consort of William P. Mitchell, Esq., of Warren County, and daughter of Col. Archibald E. Henderson.

At his residence in Orange County, on Wednesday

Make Forest College, or the University of North Caro-

The location is remarkably pleasant and healthy, with year of his age. The deceased, though too young to engage in the Revolution, was an ardent friend to the engage in the Revolution, was an ardent friend to the engage in the Revolution, was an ardent friend to the engage in the Revolution, was an ardent friend to the excellent water and sufficiently near to Milton for pupils cause, and remembered many of the stirring scenes and incidents of that memorable struggle. He had amassed a considerable fortune, by his industry and economy, and died in the fullness of a calm old age, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a kind husband form the LACY.

REFERENCES. Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. Calvin Graves, John Korr, Esq. Sev. Samuel Wait, D. D., Rev. John G. Mille, Robert W. Lawson, Esq., Rev. J. J. James, Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq. August 2, 1849.

Lumber. A B. STITH. & Co. keep constantly on hand a large supply of Long Leaf Pine Lumber, from Dr. Leach's Mill, and will have sawed and delivered to order immediately any order that may be left with them.

Coffee. 15 BAGS of very prime Laguira Coffee just received A. B. STITH, & Co. Raleigh, August 1, 1849.

Raleigh, August 1, 1849.

Job Printing, Neatly Executed at the Standard Print Office.